# Virginia Gazette

OR,

# NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER,

June, 9. 1774. (No. 1)


## TO THE PUBLIC.

HIS PAPER has been long expected and waited for, by the FRIENDS of the PUBLISHER. HE can now acquaint THEM, That it will be carried on agreable to the PROPOSAL.

AT this alarming Crisis, when GREAT-BRITAIN and the COLONIES have differed upon Matters so very Interesting to both; He means to act a Part entirely Neutral: Having nothing farther in View than communicating through every Channel he knows, or can Procure. A GENERAL KNOWLEDGE of the Measures taken, so far as he may be enabled, with a particular Detail of what happens, this he looks on as his peculiar Business.

HE can assure his Friends, that every convenient Method for their Service, will be used to get the Papers regularly and timeously forwarded.——The Method will soon be known by many. A general SOLICITATION for encouragement to any Business is COMMON, and frequently Profitable.———The Publisher conformable to that Practice, takes the Liberty of begging the Favour of the PUBLIC, who may depend that their Advertisements, Essays, or Articles of News, will be duly inserted and transmitted to every Place where this Paper is circulated.

The PUBLISHER has now to apologize for himself! Will only say, that an infant Paper probably attempted under many Disadvantages, might lay Claim to a Relaxation from Criticisms; When a little ripened it will probably leave less Room for them.

An Apology of this Kind to the generality of Mankind must seem weak, however well founded; not only trifling, but disgusting.———When the Mind is Elated, the Imagination raised, and Expectation in Wait, it seldom happens to meet with the desired Satisfaction.

HE has already promised to the PUBLIC, and hopes he will shortly effectuate an end so desirable, as it may prove beneficial to himself, as well as fulfill the Wishes of his Friends.

To the PRINTER of the NORFOLK INTELLIGENCER.

SIR,

THE Liberties of America and the danger which threatens them being now the subject of general discussion, it must be needless to offer any reasons for solliciting a place in your paper for disclosing the sentiments of an Individual. Although no honest man justifies the conduct of the Bostonians in destroying the India Company's Tea, yet most men applaud the motive which induced it; and from this distinction, will arise our censure or approbation of the late Act of Parliament generally denominated the BOSTON PORT BILL. To express any surprise at the demeanour either of Great Britain or America on the present critical occasion, would argue the grossest ignorance of Human Nature, wherein we find, that Power will always aim at Pre-eminence and Ambition will struggle for Superiority, while Great Britain has strength she will strain every Nerve to maintain her original Supremacy; and while America's Sons retain the Spirit of Freedom, they will be emulous to equal their British Ancestors in Independance. As Power is the natural consequence of Riches, the most effectual way to keep America weak is to drain her of her wealth; which we may conjecture is one reason why Great Britain wishes to establish Taxation in the Colonies; and without consulting her right, she will exert her Ability. On the topic of Right and Legality much has been judiciously urged on both sides but without due reference to these Casuists, the foundation of the contest, is Interest, Power and a love of Independance. Legislation and Taxation we are told by the British Parliament are synanimous terms, and this admitted, they must relinquish the claim they have usurped; for as each Colony has its respective Legislation abstracted from that of Great Britain, an abstract right of Taxation must be annexed to it, and those who maintain the superintending authority of the British Parliament over the Colony Assemblies therein assert that it has a right to abrogate all bye Laws made in those Assemblies, and confirmed by the Royal assent, which would be saying in other words, that one Legislative Body is superior to another Legislative Body vested with equal powers, and both derived from common Consent.

It must be observed, that hereby is meant, that the Jurisdictions of the Colony Assemblies is as extensive over the different Objects of their Government, as that of the British Parliament is over the united Kingdoms, which cannot be the case if they are under controul. And a dependant Legislation would be solecism in Politics, irreconcileable to reason, and repugnant to facts. All the writers on Law agree, that when the subject of any thing leaves his native Country, and removes to any other under the Government of the same Prince. He carries along with him all his original privileges; the most essential of which is, to be governed by Laws made with his own immediate assent. And according to this maxim the Inhabitants of this Country owe obedience to such Laws as are made with their own joint concurrence; for MR. BLACKSTONE admits that even the Common law of England, has no force as such in the Colonies, but only so far as the Colonists have by consent adopted it.

Upon this principle the British Parliament cannot justify their making laws for the internal regulation of the Colonies, as they are frequently past before the people here know they are in contemplation; and to this principle the Colony Assemblies owe their origin and existence. And as no man can be tried twice for the same offence, neither ought any body of men to be subject to two different Jurisdictions vested with the same unlimited Power. One general privilege granted to all the Provinces of British America whether Royal or Proprietary; and indeed inherent in the constitution, was that of enacting Laws for their own government, not repugnant to the Laws of Great Britain; which was in express terms exempting them from controul when regulated agreeable to the original and natural rights of British Subjects. We may therefore wonder that Great Britain should assert a right to espouse that very repugnancy which she had proscribed to the American Colonists. The political Liberty of a British Subject consists in being taxed by his own Representative; and I apprehend no authority or precedent can be produced which confines this Liberty to the Island of Great Britain. But we are told that, the power of a British Parliament extends equally over all the Kings Dominions; and admitting this to be true (tho' the fact is otherwise) those who from hence would deduce the right of Parliament to Tax the Colonies, must fail; because unless the authority of Parliament be greater over us than it is over the inhabitants of Britain, we cannot by the Law of Parliament be Taxed unrepresented, when they cannot be Taxed unless they are represented.

And to prove that the modern doctrine of a virtual representation is an Idea which has been only introduced to give a shew of legality to the efforts of Power, let us attend to the opinion of the Judges so early as 20th, Henry the 6th, "A Tax granted by "the Parliament of England, shall not bind those of Ireland, be-"cause they are not summoned to our Parliament."

And this opinion was recognized by the Judges in 2d. of Richard the 3d. "Ireland hath a Parliament of its own, and maketh "and altereth Laws, and our Statutes do not bind them, be-"cause they do not send Knights to our Parliament."

Surely this argument is equally applicable to the Colonies, who are not allowed to send Members to the British Senate, and who from their situation cannot do it, as the distance they are removed from the Parent State would on many occasions prevent their giving their Representatives the instructions adapted to their different Emergencies; and as human nature is much the same every where, we might reasonably apprehend that, when so remote from their constituents, a British minister would find the way to render their Patriotism subservient to his wishes. Under these circumstances the Colonists certainly merit the highest applause for the vindication of their most invaluable rights; and the people of Boston however reprehensible from the mode of opposition, are, from the generous Love of Freedom which inspired it, entitled to our warmest and most strenuous assistance. Yet we should only assist them while they act on legal Principles; wherefore, untill they have repaired the Injuries which they have committed, they ought not to be countenanced by a free and honest People, whose Respect for their Sovereign, and those Laws which are designed to secure the Right of Property inviolate, is equal to their Regard for Civil and Political Liberty. No one can be a greater Enemy to the usurped Power of Taxation than I am, yet so far as the BOSTONIANS have acted criminally, so far must I approve the Mode of Punishment; at the same Time however it must be allowed that the Act of Parliament has extended that Punishment beyond the necessary Limits. Many instances have occurred where arbitrary violations of Law, have only admmitted of an arbitrary mode of redress; to enumerate these would be needless, this may be reckoned among them; and if any person will point out a method, whereby the damage might have been levied in a more legal way, I will readily assent to the Proposition; but as the actual aggressors could not have been discovered, neither could the money have been obtained by a judiciary process. And as every person who is amenable to a legal tribunal is compelled to indemnify the Complainant, so ought the Bostonians to discharge the expences of the armament untill the time of their paying for the tea; and when this is done, as they will then have satisfied the demands of Justice, they will have a better claim to it from Great Britain, and a right to the protection and support of their American Brethren in every constitutional opposition to the illegal strides of British Despotism. For it will hardly be denied that, the Boston port-bill is the highest act of despotism that this or any former age can produce, and is diametrically repugnant to the British System, which has been particularly careful to separate the Legislative and Executive powers; as in this instance these and the judiciary are all united in the self same hands, in which case there can be no liberty; for as Montesquieu observes very justly, there would be an end of every thing, were the same body of Men to exercise those three powers, that of enacting laws, that of executing the public resolutions and that of trying individuals; and this Act of Parliament has fully realized the supposition by putting an end to every thing at Boston. Yet though an act of despotism it has in a great degree necessity to justify it, as the only means of compelling a turbulent people to repair the injuries of the East India Company through them had sustained, who are equally with themselves under the protection of the Laws, and from them must derive a security for their property, and those who will not submit to the Law ought not to be protected by it.

But this Act, it is said, deeply affects all BRITISH AMERICA. This however is not easy to discover, unless we should on some future occasion be madly guilty of a similar offence; then indeed, upon the like principle of necessity, we may meet a similar chastisement. For this law, however violent and arbitrary, or the Armament however formidable, is not intended to compell a payment of taxes; no such intention is avowed, nor can it ever produce that effect. It cannot therefore affect us farther, the punishment of the same crime by a Court of Justice would do, were that practicable; because were we equally culpable we would be equally amenable to the same Law.

From what has been already urged no one it is hoped will do me such Injustice as to suppose me an Advocate or a BRITISH taxation over these Colonies; it is most certainly a duty with which we ought never to dispense, that of transmitting to our Posterity, the same sacred Rights which have been handed down to us by our Ancestors; and we ought to sacrifice our Property rather than relinquish our Freedom. But if we must in defence of this glorious Inheritance sacrifice our Wealth, let us reserve it for such occasions as may render the benefits resulting from it, essentially and permanently serviceable. The scheme of a Non-Commercial Association, car-

(The remainder in our next)

## ADVERTISEMENTS.


### For Sale, by the Subscribers in NORFOLK.

SADLERY, Oznabrigs, Kendal Cottons, Hats, Checks, Nails of all Sorts; Hoes in assorted packages, Barbadoes Rum and Spirit, choice Lisbon Wine, in Quarter Casks; Madeira Wine, in Pipes Hdd's. and Quarter Casks; of Sterling, New York, and Virginia Qualities; Liverpool bottled Beer, London Porter, in Barrels, and half Barrels; Anchors, Cordage, &c. They have also lately imported a Cargoe of Goods, they would sell together, to the amount of about fifteen hundred pounds Sterling, at a low Advance, for present Produce, or Cash, in October, next; Consisting of the following Articles. viz. Muslins, printed Linens and printed Cottons, Calicoes, Cambricks, London pins, Cinamon, Cloves, Mace, Nutmegs, Black Pepper, Sagathys, Duroys, Durants, Tammies, Calimancoes, Fashionable Ribons, Sattin Hats, Capuchines, sewing Silk, three fourths, seven eight's and yard wide Manchester Checks, Printed Handkerchiefs, Jeans, Jennettes, Sattinetts, Corderoys, Dimittys, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Bed Bunts, Ginghams, Tobines, Damascus, Armozeen, Rich Corded Tabby; Thread Hose, Black Silk Breetches Patterns, Felt and Castor Hats, Broad Cloaths, Hardware of most Sorts, Mens Shoes, Womens Callimancoe ditto, Delph Bowls, writing Paper, brown Paper, Ink, powder, Wafers, Hair Brooms, Sewing and Seine Twine, Lanthorns, Candlesticks, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, Shot, 4d. 6d. 8d. 16d. and 20d. Nails, Sheathing and Deck Nails, Pipes, Saws, Grindstones Iron Potts, and Ovens; Hempen and Flaxen Russia Linens, German and blister'd Steel, Garden Spades, Frying Pans, Sprigs of all Sorts, Queens China, Toys, Glass ware, Earthen ware, of various Sorts. &c. &c.

GREENWOOD, RITSON, and MARSH.

STOLEN out of the House of Mr. Andrew Stevenson, in ChurchStreet, NORFOLK, A Silver Punch Ladle, with a Mohogany handle, and a Dollar in the bottom marked I C M. Whoever brings it to the Printer of this Paper shall be well Rewarded. If offered for sale, or pawn, please to stop it.

NORFOLK 8th June, 1774

THE Debts due to the Estate of Andrew M'Cree & Co. are now put into the Hands of the Subscriber, who requests the favour of all those who know Themselves to be Indebted to the Company, to Pay their respective Ballances immediately to Him, who is the only Person that can properly give them a discharge: The Accounts of those who fail so to do, will be put into the Hands of Mr. Thomas Claiborne, Attorney at Law, Norfolk.

Any Person having Demands against the Concern, or against Andrew M'Cree (now deceased) are desired to make them known to

WILLIAM M'CREE

The above Advertisement is agreeable to

JAMES AGNEW.

## From Sketches of the History of Man, written by LORD KAMES.

THE sense of property, weak among savages, ripens gradually till it arrives at maturity in polished nations. In every stage of the progress, some new power is added to property; and now for centuries, men have enjoyed every power over their own goods, that a rational mind can desire: they have the free disposal during life; and even after death by naming an heir. These powers are sufficient for accomplishing every rational purpose. They are sufficient for commerce, and they are sufficient for benevolence. But the artificial wants of men are boundless: not content with the full enjoyment of their property during life, nor with the prospect of its being enjoyed by a favourite heir, they are anxiously bent to preserve it to themselves forever. A man who has amassed a great estate in land, is miserable at the prospect of being obliged to quit his hold: to sooth his diseased fancy, he makes a deed securing it for ever to certain heirs, who must without end bear his name and preserve his estate entire. Death, it is true, must at last separate him from his idol; it is some consolation, however, that his will governs and gives law to every subsequent proprietor. How repugnant to the frail state of man are such swollen conceptions! Upon these however are founded entails which have prevailed in many parts of the world, and unhappily at this day infest Scotland. Did entails produce no other harm but the gratification of a distempered appetite for property, they might be endured, though far from deserving approbation; but like other transgressions of nature and reason, they are productive of much mischief, not only to commerce, but to the very heirs for whose benefit it is pretended they are made.

Considering that the law of nature has bestowed on man, every power of property that is necessary either for commerce or for benevolence, how blind was it in the English legislature to add a most irrational power, that of making an entail! But men will always be mending; and when a lawgiver ventures to tamper with the laws of nature, he hazards much mischief. We have a pregnant instance above, of an attempt to mend the laws of God, in many absurd regulations for the poor; and that the law author of entails is another instance of the same kind, will be evident from what follows.

The mischievous effects of English entails were soon discovered: they occasioned such injustice and oppression, that even the judges ventured to relieve the nation from them by an artificial form, termed fine and recovery. And yet, though no man would desire more power over his estate than he has by common law, the legislature of of Scotland enabled every man to setter his estate forever; to tyrannize over his heirs; and to reduce their property to a shadow, by prohibiting alienation; and by prohibiting the contracting debt, were it even to redeem the proprietor from death or slavery. Thus many a man, fonder of his estate than of his wife and children, grudges the use of it to his natural heirs, reducing them to the state of life-renters. Behold the consequences. A number of noblemen and gentlemen among us, lie in wait for every parcel of land that comes to market. Intent upon aggrandizing their family, or rather their estates, which is the favourite object, they secure every purchase by an entail; and the same course will be followed, till no land be left to be purchased. Thus every entailed estate in Scotland becomes in effect a mortmain, admitting additions without end, but absolutely barring any alienation; and if the legislature interpose not, the period is not distant, when all the land will be locked up by entails, and withdrawn from commerce.

The purpose of the present essay, is to set before our legislature, cooly and impartially, the distructive effects of a Scotch entail. I am not so sanguine as to hope, that men, who convert means into an end, and avaritiously covet land for its own sake, will be prevailed upon to regard, either the interest of their country, or of their posterity; but I would gladly hope, that the legislature may be roused to give attention to a natural object of no slight importance.

I begin with effects of a private or domestic nature. To the possessor, an entail is a constant source of discontent, by subverting that liberty and independance, which all men covet with respect to their goods as well as their persons. What can be more vexatious to a proprietor of a great land estate, than to be barred from the most laudable acts, suitable provisions, for example, to a wife and children, not to mention numberless acts of benevolence, that endear individuals to each other, and make society comfortable. Were he ever so industrious, his fields must lie waste, for what man will lay out his money upon an estate that is not his own. A great proportion of the land in Scotland, is in such a state, that by laying out a thousand pounds or so, an intelligent proprietor may add a hundred pounds a year to his rent roll. But an entail effectually bars that improvement: it affords the proprietor no credit; and supposing him to have the command of money independent of the estate, he will be ill-fated if he have not means to employ it more profitably for his own interest. An entail, at the same time, is no better than a trap for an improvident possessor; to avoid altogether the contracting debt is impracticable; and if a young man be guided more by pleasure than by prudence, which commonly is the case of young men; a vigilant and rapacious substitute, taking advantage of a forfeiting clause, turns him out of possession, and delivers him over to want and misery.

But an entail is productive of consequences still more dismal, even with respect to heirs. A young man, upon whom the family estate is entailed, without any power reserved to the father, is not commonly obsequious to advice, nor patiently submissive to the fatigues of education: he abandons himself to pleasure, and indulges his passion without controul. In one word, there is no situation more subversive of morals, than that of a young man bred up from infancy in the certainty of inheriting an opulent fortune.

The condition of the other children, daughters especially, is commonly deplorable. The proprietor of a large entailed estate, leaves at his death children who have acquired a taste for sumptuous living. The sons drop of one by one and a number of daughters remain, with a scanty provision, or perhaps with none at all. A collateral male heir succeeds, who, after a painful search, is discovered in some remote corner, qualified to procure bread by the spade or the plough, but entirely unqualified for behaving as master of an opulent fortune. By such a metamorphosis, the poor man makes a ludicrous figure, while the daughters, reduced to indigence, are in a situation much more lamentable than are the brats of beggars.

Our entails produce another domestic evil, for which no proper remedy is provided. The sums permitted in most entails to younger children, however adequate when the entail is made, become in time too scanty, by a fall in the value of money, and by an increase of luxury, which is peculiarly hard upon daughters of great families; the provisions destined for them will not afford them bread, and they cannot hope to be suitably matched, without a decent fortune. If we adhere to entails, nunneries ought to be provided.

The remainder of this excellent essay, shewing the public evils of entails, will be inserted in a future paper.

## EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

LETTERS from Madrid, of very good authority, mention, that orders have been issued to complete all their Regiments, and to build twenty new Men of War.

The Court of Lisbon has just entered into a treaty with the Emperor of Morocco; and the Portuguese Ambassador has obtained leave to reside at Morocco, and to export corn to Portugal.

They write from Parma, that in the beginning of this month, many terrible shocks of an earthquake had been felt there, by which the bulwarks of several fortresses have been greatly damaged.

By dispatches arrived here from our Grand Bailiff at Constantinople, we learn that on the 17th ult. the new Sultan had sent two Chatti Cheriffs to the Divan, which was read before the full Divan; that his Sublime Highness is immoveably resolved to carry on the war with Russia at any expence, and to give ear to no proposals of peace whatever.

The Senate of VENICE, received dispatches from the Governor of the Isle of Zante; and since that time they assemble every day, and continue sitting till very late in the evening; and although their debates are a profound secret, yet, as the Admirals of our fleet are present at all the assemblies, we can be almost certain, that the measures which are to be taken against the Russian fleet, are the subject of their deliberations; and it is confidently asserted, that something very extraordinary happened between some of our armed vessels and those of the Russians near the Island Corfu, to the advantage of the latter; but it is not properly authenticated.

By the same channel we are informed, that the Sultan has notified to all the foreign ministers his ascension to the throne; and that he is inclined to keep the strictest friendship with all the Christian powers that shall remain neuter in the present war; but those who do interfere, shall feel the resentment of the offended Porte.

They write from Rome, that his Holiness has sent private orders to the Chevalier Stuart, (commonly called the Pretender) that he shall not appear in public during the time that the Duke of Cumberland shall stay there.

We learn from Morocco, that it is expected the disputes between the Emperor and the States of Holland will, at last, come to a rupture. They add, that the Dutch Consul there, has delivered a letter from the States-General to the Emperor, in which they communicated to him their ultimate resolution; but nothing farther is made known.

## LONDON.

They write from Marseilles, that four large East Indiamen, viz. the Superbe and Broglio, of 1200 tons each; the Duras and Penthievre, of 1000 tons each, sailed off from L'Orient for the East Indies.

Yesterday an express arrived at the India House, with an account of the plague which rages at Persia, by which one million of people have died; as likewise, two hundred thousand at Bossora.*

Yesterday a patent, confirming the appointment of General Gage to be Governor of the Province of Massachusett's Bay, in North America, passed the Seal.

At a sociable masquerade a few days ago, in a public house near Soho-square, an unknown mask appeared in the character of Filch, and accordingly filled it so well, as to fill his pockets with almost all the pocket handkerchiefs in company, and rolled out of doors with his booty, singing.

Thursday night a woman was perceived floating in the New River; she was taken out quite dead and carried to the Thatched House, where she was discovered to be Mrs. Holles, of Islington. It is supposed she fell into the water by accident, the causeway along the side of the river having been rendered extremely slippery by the late rains.

Thursday in the afternoon about three o'clock, three men dressed like sailors, entered the house of Mr. Reydon, brandy merchant, near Deptford, and after securing the family, plundered the house of notes and cash to a very considerable amount, with which they got clear off.

Yesterday the wife of one Aaron Brethwin, a barber, in Oxford-street, was apprehended and committed to prison, for wounding an officer, (who came to arrest her husband, in so terrible a manner in the belly) with a carving knife, that it is thought impossible for him to recover.

They write from Constantinople, that 500 French Engineers arrived there lately, and were immediately sent to the army of the Grand Vizir. We are likewise informed, that the new Sultan, in a speech to the Divan, encouraged them to continue the war, and and concluded by observing, "That they might be assured of success from the greatness of their treasures and the number of their forces, and still more so from the envy and jealousy of the Christian powers and their dissention, which has always been the strongest bulwark of the Turkish Empire; and that he is sure enough there are many Christian powers that have more interest in the triumph of the Turks than in that of the Russians, and who, in case of necessity, would be ready to join the arms of the sublime Porte."

Advice was received by Admiral Spiritow, at the rendezvous at Paros, that the Captain Bassa had dispatched a squadron of three large ships, a frigate, and four gallies, to surprize the garrisons at Sciros, and retake that island. On the receipt of this intelligence, the Admiral dispatched four frigates, and a ship of 50 guns, to oppose their design. This small squadron came up with the Turks within half a league of the island, and an engagement began, in which one of the Russian frigates was burnt, one taken, and the 50 gun ship ran ashore.

Advices from Petersburgh mention that accounts frequently arrive there of the defeat of parties of the rebels of Orenbourgh and Casan.

A letter from Warsaw, dated March 19. says, "By a Courier who has this morning arrived here with dispatches to the Russian Minister, we learn that the main body of the Rebels under Pugatscheffe received a considerable defeat on the 3d instant at Samara by Gen. Bibicow. The General had invested the city of Samara, which was garrisoned by a large party of the Rebels, and was on the point of being carried by him, when Pugatscheffe with a body of men came from Casan to its relief. The Russians were advantageously posted, and had a fine train of artillery, which did much execution. Pugatscheffe was routed, and obliged to return to Casan with the loss of near 5000 men killed and taken prisoners."

A letter from a Gentleman at Scarborough, to his friend in York, dated March 31, says, "We have got a town almost full of emigrants, waiting for a fair wind to transport themselves they know not where. There are some people of good fortune amongst them; but the greater number seem to want that ingredient, and expect to find it in the wilds of Nova-Scotia. I am afraid they will be miserably mistaken."

We hear from Stockton, that preparations are making there by many respectable families, in order to emigrate to America.

The commerce of the Baltic is like to be entirely ruined; for besides its being greatly harrassed by the King of Prussia, it has just received a check from the King of Denmark, who has prohibited the importation of corn to Norway, unless it be for Danish, Sleswick, or Holstein accounts.

Yesterday a boy flying his kite in St. James's Park, the tail fixed on a tree, and a carpenter going by, seeing the lad weeping, got up the tree, and in endeavouring to get the kite, the limb broke, and he fell on his head and died in a few minutes.

A Gentleman proposes the following, as a plan for American taxation:

"First, Let the special taxes be removed, and no more laid on the goods exported from hence, and imported in our American colonies: Instead thereof, let it be enacted, That

"Second, A yearly tax be imposed in a general indefinite way on each of the Colonies: To be every year proportioned and raised by themselves, as follows:

Third, Let the fundamental ruling principle of such proportion be the sum total of whatever money we yearly raised at home among ourselves.——From this principle, it will undeniably follow, that the Americans can never be taxed for any thing but for what we shall first have taxed ourselves.

"Fourth, Let the respective Colonies, as soon as they find it convenient, (after they are apprised of the quantum of such sum total) proceed in their respective General Assemblies, with the approbation of their Governor, to raise each of them such a further to the said sum total as the ability of such Colony may be adjudged able to bear, to the ability of Great Britain; such proportion to be estimated by them according to the circumstances of the case, and the state of exports, imports, the number of their people, the produce of the country, &c."

* A large port town in Asiatic, Turkey, on the river Euphrates.

A great quantity of tents and camp equipage are ordered embarked for NORTH AMERICA.

We hear that the bill for regulating the government of the province of Massachusett's Bay, is the last that will be brought in relative to American affairs this session.

The many bankruptcies which have of late happened at the principal trading towns of France are attributed to the obstruction of their African trade, which is occasioned by the Russians; and we are informed that their Court has informed the Russian Ambassador there, that the behaviour of the Russians towards the French flag was inconsistent with neutrality; but whatever the cause may be, it seems as if the credit of the nation and of the subjects of that kingdom were entirely at an end.

That prince of men Lord Sandwich, has lately sowed some seeds of his virtue in Leadenhall-street, where they thrive so fast that a fine plant is already raised, and because it is not well out of the wood of time, his Lordship calls it Wombwell.

The said correspondent observes, that a partnership account will soon be opened between the Naval Premier, and George Wombwell, who are to join a very large stock of modesty and virtue. My Lord has pledged his credit (and his word is as good as the security of the Bank) that Wombwell shall have a seat for Huntingdon, and be one of the Directors of the East-India Company, for which the merchant will give a very valuable consideration. This happy connexion has already ruined the credit of poor George, who is now known upon change as a man of as much honesty, modesty, and virtue, as Lord Sandwich.

The Duke d'Aguillon, the present prime minister of France, is not a little uneasy at the approaching dissolution of his ministry and interest; nature being exhausted in the King, it cannot be much longer supplied by the warmth of a female favourite. Whenever his dissolution arrives, there will be an end to Madame de Barre, and to the interest of the Duke d'Auguillon, who will have the mortification to yield to the Duke de Choiseuil's party, who are now in disgrace, through the intrigues of a woman.

The same correspondent observes, that the Dauphin is a Prince of great merit, who detests the arts and tricks of Barre and her party, and that on the death of the King, there is no doubt but Choiseuil and his friends will be restored, and in greater power than ever.

Madame de Barre is a very extraordinary character, by means of a little tenement, she has industriously raised herself to such a degree of power as to govern France. That great empire is now led by an ambitious woman, of no birth; but when the Dauphin reigns, and Choiseuil is again at the helm, France will be again governed by a man of great abilities and great virtues. The disgrace which has long attended the administration of France, like a cloud, will then disappear, and manly sense will shine with greater splendor.

An American Merchant says, that the most easy and natural method to reconcile the differences between Great Britain and her Colonies, and to preserve the dependency of America and the duty of the mother country is, by granting the Colonies the liberty to have manufactures of their own, and a foreign trade in British vessels, under the sanction of their own representation and taxation; this, he says, is on the principle of the Americans, and consistent with the true interest and dignity of Great-Britain.

The same gentleman says, that if the ministry will hear truth and reason, and let virtue and justice hold the scale, the differences might, soon be settled to the satisfaction of the colonies and the mother country.

The late act regarding the Bostonians, says an Americans, seem to be well calculated both for chastising and soothing those people to a future observance of that duty which the mother-country demands from them; whilst the other colonists of that continent escape the rigour of that art, by an apparent disapprobation of their conduct. But believe it who will, that they only disapprove of a part of it, as they themselves now do; and that every other part demonstrative of opposition to every ministerial measure, supposed to be an infringement upon their liberties, will turn out so far precedental to them, that their similar oppositions to the like real or imaginary grievances, must at length impel our government to destroy the trade of every sea-port there, and Great-Britain also with these people, which already seems irrecoverable.

The Americans, says a correspondent, never murmured at the navigation-act, but the stamp-act stirred up such resentment in them, as to only dissemble a slight kind of commerce with us from that period, until it entirely dwindled away into a more profitable fair or illicit trade with other nations; which at this time found rather too endearing to be relinquished.

We learn from good authority, that General Barker, at the head of the Company's forces, has drove the Marratas from the country of the Rohilla's, and has preserved the valuable and rich possessions of our allies and neighbours the Rohilla's, and the Visier Sujah Dowlah from the depredation of those powers, and with one brigade forded the River Ganges at Ramgant, and obliged the Morattas to retire to the Decan, after having ravaged, with uninterrupted sway, for four years, the countries of the King, Rohillas'ul Jauts, and Patans. Perfect peace and tranquillity being restored in those parts, it is said the General is returning to Europe, having ended this short campaign much to his own honour, and the great emolument of the Company.

The master of a Dutch vessel arrived in the river from Cadiz informs us that while he was in the bay four Spanish ships of the line, and five transports sailed for the West Indies, with troops for the reinforcement of their garrisons; that the Spaniards had besides in the bay one ship of the line, and two frigates, and that three more of the line were expected to come out of the harbour in a few days.

The Dog Star rages very much at this time among the ladies of quality. The lady of a celebrated nobleman has been discovered at a Bagnio with her gallant; and another amour is detected between an Irish Lord and a Noble Countess.

A report prevails here, that the French are fitting out a large fleet at Toulon, intended for the Mediterranean, to assist the Turk against the Russians.

April 6th, One David Ingoe, a Black, went to the lodging of Judith Monk, a prostitute, near Old Street, and cut her throat in so shocking a manner with a large clasp knife, that she expired in a few minutes. It seems the girl, who had lain in about five weeks, had swore he was the father of the child, which, it is said, occasioned his committing the horrid deed. The delinquent made his escape.

Every night this week several persons have been found lying in the streets of this metropolis dead---drunk.

The Prussians have begun to fix up new eagles. The first is in Cujavia, a league from Thorn, on the Vistula; and the other is behind Zadrosc. It is said that, they will extend the frontiers to Lowlezeck, three miles from Thorn, and from thence towards Lubraniec and Colo. Seven waggons laden with boundary posts and eagles are arrived at the estate of M. Niewiesinski at Branic.

Extract of a Letter from Berlin, March 20.

"Our Monarch is highly exasperated at the behaviour of the Dantzic magistrates, who have refused to own his sovereignty over that city, or to deliver up to him all the inhabitants there of what is called New Prussia. The King has therefore dispatched his ultimatum to M. Reichard his agent there, whom he has ordered to inform the magistrates, that they shall immediately submit in every respect to his authority, or should they make any resistance, the city shall be treated as a conquered one in the time of war. This ultimatum his Majesty has taken proper means to enforce, by ordering several detachments of troops to block up the city."

They write from the Hague that Prince Gallitzin has just received advices of the taking of Casan by General Bibikow's troops.

Letters from Cadiz, advise, that the greatest naval preparations are now making in the Spanish ports.

We learn, by Letters from Bucharest, the capital city of Wallachia, of the 10th March, that the whole Grand Russian Army was in Motion, and hourly expected to march. We are in hopes they will be able to pass the Danube.

the INHABITANTS of the BRITISH COLONIES in AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

IT is not my design to travel through all the ministerial manœuvers respecting us, since the commencement of this Reign. It is not necessary. Sufficient, I trust, it will prove to lay before you such a series of correspondent facts, as will thoroughly convince you, ---that a plan has been deliberately framed, and pertinaciously adhered to, unchanged even by frequent changes of Ministers, unchecked by any intervening gleam of humanity, to sacrifice to a passion for arbitrary dominion the universal property, liberty, safe-,ty honour, happiness and prosperity of us, unoffending, yet devoted Americans---And that every man of us is deeply interested in the fate of our brethren of Boston.

If such a series is not laid before you, the combined force of which shall tear up by the roots, and throw out of your bosoms, every lurking doubt, censure me as an enthusiast too violently warmed by a sense of the injustice practised against my beloved country.

The danger of a father's life once racked words from a dumb son. Worse than death, in my view, threatens our common mother. Pardon, therefore, a brother's imperfections.

Amidst a volume of institutions called Regulations—wrong at first —corrected into other errors—again corrected—still requiring Regulation—and remaining after all their editions, if not like Draco's codes of blood, yet codes of plunder—confounding by the intricacy and multiplicity of their inventions—and confiscating for having confounded*—appears the fourth of George the Third, Chap. 15th, stiled "An Act for granting certain duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, &c." This was the first comet of this kind, that glared over these Colonies since their existence. Here first we find the Commons of Great-Britain "giving and granting" our money, for the express purpose of "raising a Revenue in America."

We, busy in guiding our ploughs, selling our timber, or sailing in the circuits of traffic prescribed us, and still veering like Bees to their hive with millions of our gains, to Great-Britain, the center of our toils by land and sea; poor harmless Husbandmen and Traders! scarce observed the blow given us. Our hearts filled with confidence by contemplating the pleasing images of her generous distinguished virtues, from the splendor of which, in our judgment, those of ancient Greece and Rome hid in their diminished heads—suspicion could find no entrance. We saw, in the preamble, something of the usual forms, "for extending and securing navigation and commerce, were lulled into security, nor could suppose the stroke was aimed at our vitals. An infant that had tottered along a directed walk in a garden, and loaded with flowers had presented them to a mother, would as soon have expected to be knocked down by her.—

Not long were we suffered to enjoy our tranquility. The 5th of George the Third, Chapter the 12 th, the ever memorable Stamp-Act, quickly followed. By this, reciting the former act, the Commons of Great-Britain, gave and granted," duties, so called, of our money on almost every piece of parchment, vellum or paper to be used in these Colonies, and declared every instrument of writing without a stamp to be void. Tax gatherers of a new kind were appointed to collect these duties. The petitions of our Assemblies previous to its passing, on notice received of the design, asserting our rights, and supplicating a respect for them, were treated with contempt.

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* "Omitting the immense increase of people, by natural popula-" tion, in the more northern Colonies, and the migration from every " part of Europe, I am convinced the whole commercial system of " America may be altered to advantage. You have prohibited " where you ought to have encouraged; and you have encouraged, " where you ought to have prohibited. Improper restraints have " been laid on the continent in favour of the islands. You have but " two nations to trade with in America. Would you had twenty. " Let acts of Parliament in consequence of treaties remain, butl et " not an English minister become aCustom-house officer for Spain, " or for any foreign power. Much is wrong, much may be amend-" ed for the general good of the whole. Mr. PITT's Speech

## LONDON.

VIENNA, March 31. All the accounts from the Ottoman empire mention the vast preparations making by the Turks to continue the war against Russia with vigour. The Grand Vizir's army is preparing to approach the Danube, to support several detachments which are to cross that river, to intercept all the supplies of provisions, which the Russians expect to receive by water, by cutting off all communication with their fleet.

LEGHORN, March 23. According to authentic advices from the isle of Paros, the Russian Commander there has received particular orders from Petersburgh to sail immediately with the whole fleet towards the Dardanelles, so that the enemy may be attacked by sea and land with the greatest vigour, at one time.

PARIS, April 15. The following ships have actually received orders to be fitted out with the utmost expedition at Toulon, viz. The Tonant of 84 guns, the Languedoc of 74 guns, the Province of 64 guns, the Intrepid of 54 guns, the Thetis of 32 guns, the Topaz of 24 guns, and the Serene of 18 guns. This fleet is to be commanded by Admiral Count Estaing, who is appointed Governor General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's colonies in the East-Indies; and we have the greatest reason to think that this fleet is destined for that part of the world.

Lord North said, that the proposed bill was meant no other than as a temporary one to be solely dependent on its operation on the eventual conduct of the Bostonians; for he wished and hoped, there would be no occasion for enforcing it; that tho' it was asserted, with some degree of confidence, that there were letters received from Boston of good credit, which said that the town was ready to make reparation to the East-India Company for the losses they had sustained; he was sorry to inform the House, that there was authentic information received yesterday, that on the last day of February, or in the month of March, the Fortune had arrived in the port of Boston with tea on board, and that the mob had assembled in a tumultuous manner, gone on board this ship, and destroyed the cargo.

Lord Beauchamp said, that without some such law as the present, the soldiery would be rendered entirely useless, and their situation must be terrible indeed; if they refuse to perform their duty or obey their superiors on one hand, or execute them on the other, they would be, in all probability, equally liable to suffer.

Previous to the question being delivered to the Chairman Lord North explained the intentions of the bill, traced its several outlines, and obviated many of the probable objections that might be made to it; said, in particular, that he proposed that offenders should be removed for trial to other colonies, or, if government thought that justice could not be had there, that in case they should foe brought to Great-Britain, the expence to be paid by the public.

He informed the Committee, that it was intended to send four regiments of foot to Boston; that General Gage was to be invested with the civil and military command of the Province; and in conformity to this arrangement, Governor Hutchinson had already taken his passage for Europe.

Colonel Barre spoke very strongly against the motion, condemning with all imaginable freedom, spirit, and ability. He said he well new the temper of the people there; that they would not be drove but might be easily led; that they were tenacious of their Liberty woul not be dragooned out of them, and scorned to be slaves; the if the General must go, he should carry the sword in one hand, and the olive branch in the other; but for his part he thought it extremely improper to remove the present Governor, who, in his opinion was a very capable and experienced man.

Mr. Sollicitor General observed, that the objection raised to the mode of trial would come to nothing when properly considered; that it was an established ancient mode of proceeding, well warranted in reason, policy and justice; that in a recent instance, the case of the Sussex smugglers it had been found necessary; and that their crimes and that of the Bostonians were in a great manner similar.

Mr. T. Townshend agreed with Captain Phipps in all he advanced, except relative to the personal character of Governor Hutchinson, on whom he bestowed very high encomiums.

Mr. Dowdeswell contended warmly against the motion, and took it in several lights, with great ability, and evinced, if words could evince, its pernicious tendency. He by no means thought with the Captain relative to either the integrity or abilities of Hutchinson. He meant not, he said, to reflect on Gen. Gage, whom he looked upon to be an experienced officer; but since he was to go, he wished he had been sent with the fleet, not before it.

Hon. Mr. Montagu was violent in favour of the bill, and was by no means sparing of similies suited to an university education, but whether on the banks of the Cam, the Isis, or the neighbourhood of Leith, we will not pretend to determine.

General Conway was not totally against the bill, but wished that tender conciliating measures might be adopted, and said, that although the noble Lord had given notice of his intentions, he was still far from being sufficiently prepared to decide with certainty upon a question of so much delicacy, and so great a magnitude, and concluded by hoping that further time might be given.

Mr. Van contended, that to adopt lenient measures would be summit of folly, if not pusillanimity: that the inhabitants of Boston were in a state of actual rebellion, and deserved punishment suited to the enormity of their crimes.

The bill is to be read a second time on Monday next, and to be printed for the use of the members.

At four o'clock the order for the second reading of the bill for regulating the government of Massachusett's Bay came on, which produced a warm debate that continued till almost seven o'clock; when a motion being made so, committing the said bill, it passed in the affirmative without a division.

EXTRACT of a Letter from COPENHAGEN, March 27.

"Baron Saldern, who has been in disgrace at the court of Petersburgh, we hear, fled to Switzerland: he was discovered to have kept up a private and treacherous correspondence with the court of France during the whole time of his having been uncommonly great at the court of Petersburgh, and disclosed every thing that passed in the cabinet to France: he is likewise deprived of all his places and pensions at our court, and it is suspected that his intimate friend baron Sch——n will share the same fate."

## CHARLES TOWN.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to prorogue the General Assembly of this Province to Tuesday the seventh Day of June next.

Thomas Fee, who murdered the Creek Indian named the Mad Turkey, at Augusta, for the apprehending of whom considerable Rewards were offered by the Governour of Georgia, the Lieutenant-Governour of this Province, and the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, was taken up and committed to the Goal at Ninety Six; and on Saturday: April 30th, a Number of armed men came to the said Goal and demanded the Keys of the Goal, threatening him with Death if he did not immediately comply with their Commands, but he absolutely refusing to give up the Keys, they broke open the Doors of the Goal, took out Thomas Fee, freed him from his Irons, mounted him on a Horse, and carried him clear off. We are sorry to learn, that this daring Breach of the Laws meet with the approbation of many people in that Part of the Country, notwithstanding the very fatal Consequences which in all probability will result from it.

ON Sunday last arrived here from Georgia David Taitt, Esq; Commissary of Indian Affairs for the Creek Nation appointed by the Honourable John Stuart, Superintendant, &c. Mr. Taitt brought the Deputies from that Nation formerly mentioned, to Savannah and informs us. "That the said Deputies, named Emist signo and Neathlacco, Chiefs of the Creek Indians, upon their Arrival seemed much disappointed that the Superintendant was not there. His Excellency Sir James Wright, Baronet, wrote immediately to Mr. Stuart, giving him Notice of their Arrival; but the Governour's Letter, being sent by a Gentleman who had some business to transact at Beaufort, did not reach Mr. Stuart's hands till April 15th, six Days after its Date. The Superintendant immedaitely dispatched an Express to Georgia, set out himself on the 17th, and arrived at Savannah on the 19th, before which, Sir James Wright had finished his Conferences with the Indians, who were impatient to return home, in order to prevent any evil consequences that might balaproly arise from the Murder of their countryman, named the Mad Turkey, by Thomas Fee at Augusta and which they had not heard of till their coming to Savanah; they determined, nevertheless, to wait for the Superintendant, who met them at Sir James Wright's House on wednesday, April 20th, when he confirmed the Governour's Talks to them in every Respect; having fully conferred with them respecting the late Murders, and Messages sent them by the Cherokee Indians, dismissed them, after the Conferenee had lasted about three hours, in all Appearance very well satisfied. The same Day the Deputies set out on their Return to the Nation, and escorted beyond Ogeechie by a detachment of the Grenadier and light Infantry Companies of Militia."

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Committee of Correspondence for Portsmouth, dated May 19, 1774. to the Committee of Correspondence for the Town of Boston.

"WE think the late Act Parliament to shut up the Port of Boston of a most extraordinary Nature and fatal Tendency; administration are taking every Method to disunite the Colonies, thereby to render the noble opposition to their arbitrary and destructive Measures abortive: We hope a firm Union of all the Colonies will still subsist, and that such a Plan may be devised and resolutely pursued by all, as may prevent the cruel Effects of this Act.

A New SONG,

In Spring, my dear Shepherds, your Flow'rets are gay;
They breathe all their Sweets in the Sun-shine of May,
But hang down their Heads when December draws near,
The Winter of Life is like that of the Year.

The Larks and the Linnets that chant o'er the Plains,
All, all are in Love while the Summer remains,
Their Sweethearts in Autumn no longer are dear,
The Winter of Life is like that of the Year.

The Season for Love is when Youth's in its Prime:
Ye Lads and ye Lasses make use of your Time;
The frost of old Age will too quickly appear,
The Winter of Life is like that of the Year.


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 7, 1774.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have for SALE,

WEST INDIA and CONTINENT Rum, MUSCOVADO and Loaf Sugar, TENERIFF Wine, Molasses and Coffee.

JOHN MITCHELL, & Co

NORFOLK, JUNE 7, 1774.

I INTEND leaving this COLONY soon

THOMAS HUDSON.

NORFOLK, JUNE 7, 1774.

The SUBSCRIBERS have for SALE,

GENUINE MADEIRA Wine,

Six Years Old,

WEST INDIA Rum, MUSCOVADO Sugar, Coffee, Pimenta, Indigo, Geneva, in Cases and Casks; Hard Soap, Barrels of Mackrell, PHILADELPHIA Beer in Barrells, and a Quantity of neat MAHOGONY Furniture; Also Flour, and Ship Bread.

HARMANSON & HARVEY.

NORFOLK, JUNE 6, 1774.

For CHARTER to any Part of EUROPE.

THE SLOOP GRACE and SALLY, CHRISTOPHER WILSON, Master: Will carry about Six Thousand Bushels of Grain, in her Lower HOLD, and 300 or 350 Barrels between Decks.———For Terms, Apply to GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

N. B. She has, two Decks laid Fore and Aft.

NORFOLK, JUNE 6, 1774.

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS well Recommended, by applying to the SUBSCRIBER, will meet with the best Encouragement,

WILLIAM FORSYTH.

TO BE LET ON CHARTER TO any PART of EUROPE, or the WEST-INDIES,

The BRIGANTINE, HAMILTON,

A New Vessel, now on the Stocks, and will be ready to take on Board by the 20th, Instant.

ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

N. B. We have for Sale Barrelled Pork, Beef, and Herrings; Also, Salt Butter in Firkins; Hogs Lard in small Kegs, and a quantity of JAMAICA Coffee.

NORFOLK, June 2d. 1774.

AS the SUBSCRIBER intends leaving the COLONY soon, those who have any Demands against him, are desired to give in their Claims, that they may be adjusted,

WILLIAM GLEN

NORFOLK, JUNE 6, 1774.

I INTEND to leave this COLONY soon.

ISHMAEL MARYCHURCH

RUN away last Night, from on board the Sloop Grace and Sally, Christopher Wilson Master, lying in this Harbour; A Yellow negro fellow named Caeser, about five feet seven or eight Inches high, 26 or 27 years old, much pitted with the small Pox, has a wild stare in his Eyes, which is observable at first sight, he is an artful specious fellow, and may pass himself for a free Man: We cannot describe his dress, as he carried off with him all the Sailors Cloaths he could lay his hands on.

He was formerly the property of Mr. Charles Yates, on Rappahanock River, and lately sold in Antigua; whoever secures him in any Goal, and informs the subscribers so that they may get him again, shall receive forty Shillings Reward.

GILCHRIST and TAYLOR.

N. B. It is supposed he went up Rappahanock in a Craft that left this place last Night.

NORFOLK, June 9th, 1774



NORFOLK, Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN, and Co. by whom Advertisements, Essays, and Articles of News, will be gratefully Received and duly Inserted.—Advertisements of a moderate Length, for 3s. the first time, and 2 s. each time after. Price of the Paper 12s. 6d. per Annum.

April 21. Lord North presented to the Speaker several extracts of letters, and the third Boston Bill, "for the impartial administration of justice in the cases of persons questioned for any acts done by them in the execution of the law, or for the suppression of riots and tumults, in the province of Massachusett's Bay." The Bill was read a first time; upon which Mr. Sawbridge arose, and observed, that it breathed nothing but a spirit of despotism throughout; that it was but a part of that tyrannic system which accompanied the whole of our conduct towards the Americans; that they deserved every act of injustice Administration had hitherto devised to inflict on them, if they were such creatures, such mean, abject wretches, such tame, willing slaves, to submit to the present bill; that the proposed mode of trial was the most extraordinary that was ever heard of; for who were the persons who could be prevailed on to come to England to give evidence of a fact which was committed at Boston; and sure to force them to make such a voyage, would be cruelty in the extreme.

All the material parliamentary business it is expected will be finished by Thursday, the 12th of May.

Extract of a Letter from Portsmouth, April 4.

"The East India Judges, and other passengers, embarked on Saturday on board the India ships, but they cannot proceed on their voyage as the wind is changed to the westward."

Orders are sent to the Commanders of the men of war appointed for the protection of the Newfoundland Fishery, to be in the Downs on or before the 1st of next month.

Extract of a Letter from Venice, March 14.

"An action has just happened between two small squadrons. of the Russian and Turkish fleets, in which the former were overcome by the Russians.

We have a number of ships fitting out in this port, which are ordered for Spithead with all expedition; but their destination is not yet known, but is thought for America.

From the LONDON GAZETTE. April 5.

PETERSBURGH, March 11. By the last accounts received from General Bibikow, we have great reason to believe that he will soon be able to disperse the rebels. A caravan arrived here yesterday with a large quantity of silver, and some gold, from Cathrineburg.

A report prevails at the West end of the town, that Governor Pownall is shorty to be appointed to a North American government.

America, at the lowest computation, is supposed to contain three millions of souls, which, at an average tax of 6s- 8d. for each person, would produce a revenue of one million sterling.

The King was attended yesterday to the House of Peers by the Duke of Ancaster and the Earl of Oxford; when his Majesty gave the royal assent to 29 public and private bills, including those mentioned yesterday, and also to the following, viz.

The bill for continuing an act for establishing certain free ports in Jamaica.

The House of Peers yesterday adjourned to the 14th instant, and the Commons to the 12th.

The bill to allow further time for the inrolment of deeds and wills made by Papists, &c.

The bill to dissolve the marriage of Richard Heatly, and to enable him to marry again.

An act for regulating the width and length of wheel-carriages, and for mending and explaining an act of the 13th of his present Majesty, and for indemnifying persons offending against the said act.

The bill to enable the Duke of Buccleugh, the Duke of Queensbury, &c. to reduce certain annuities granted by the Company of the Bank of Ayr in Scotland.

Of the five flaming patriots that figured away in the year 1770, Cornwall and Meridith have fallen, Germaine and Barre are tottering, and Burke alone keeps his former position.

Advice is said to have just been received, that a French ship of force from Brest, bound for the West Indies, in her passage has plundered several trading vessels and schooners. It is added, that she sunk a ship belonging to New York, because they did not immediately bring too when they were ordered.

Trade is the body-politic as blood to the body-corporate; if it has its free circulation, it is apt to relieve the wounded, or most needy part of society (the meanest); but if obstructed by limitations, restrictions, and confinement, or otherways disordered in motion, it will probably weaken one part and over-nourish another. These effects shew the injury which monopolies do to society, and the necessity of making trade free and open to all. Great riches in private men is dangerous in all states, and great poverty in the rest produces equal mischief in a free government. They are evils which require serious attention, and a more equal distribution. In their present state they both make too violent an alteration in property, and must necessarily produce violent convulsions in government.

We hear from a person whose veracity we can depend on, that L--- N---- has a design of suppressing the East India and all other Companies, to lay the trade open and free. This sensible and spirited p----m-----r very judiciously observes, that monopolies are equally dangerous in trade, in politics, and religion: A free trade, a free government, and a free liberty of conscience, are the undeniable rights and the blessings of mankind.

The East India Company have thought on a mode of legislature at a period when their dissolution approaches, and at a time when they will have no power to carry it into execution. The Ministry are concerting measures for AMERICA, but do not consider how difficult it will be at this distance to carry them into execution by force against the Sense and Interest of the People. The Ministry deceive themselves if they think of executing measures in the Colonies with as much facilitation as they propose them and carry them through the House of Commons.

Lord Chatham is silent, Capt. Phipps is a convert to the doctrine of Administration, and the able Lord Germaine is steering due NORTH; so that the ablest advocates in opposition to the Ministry have received their price, and deserted the colours of Fame to fight under the more lucrative banners of Administration.

Lord North has certainly proved himself the ablest FINANCIER and the greatest STATESMAN that we have had for many years: with regard to the former, the happy condition to which he has brought the affairs of the East-India Company, our Gold Coin, and the revenue of the State, is a proof which nobody can deny: and with respect to the latter, his abilities and address have defeated the opposite party, and brought over the ablest members of opposition to his interest.

Administration, it is said, have relaxed in their proposed measures towards the Bostonians; and it is now whispered, that the regulating Bill will be withdrawn, if they pay obedience to the Boston Port Bill, and the latter be likewise never enforced on certain implied conditions.

A correspondent assures us that the famed Dr. Goldsmith took James's Powder contrary to the earnest entreaties of his apothecary, which produced such disagreable consequences as in the end proved fatal. When so great a man has been lost to society by taking a fashionable Medecine, it is hoped that it will be a lesson to all our Readers not to take any noted nostrum whatever without consulting a Physician.

It has been estimated that during the unhappy disagreements with the Colonies, Great Britain, exclusive of the Government duties. sustained a loss of more than 500 Guineas per day.

When a certain Great Personage reviewed the 43d regiment on Thursday last, he told one of the officers, to march the men, and quarter them at Halifax; about an hour afterwards, counter orders were sent, desiring the Men, to hold themselves in readiness, to embark for abroad at an hours notice.

The above Regiment, it is said, is the Regiment fixed upon to go to Boston.

Captain Phipps expatiated largely on the merits of General Gage. He urged many powerful reasons against bringing the offenders to be tried in Great-Britain; dealt pretty freely with the character of Governor Hutchinson, as a Governor, a Politician, and a Man; and said, the public were little indebted to him at either side of the Atlantic.

The Bostonians have declared, that rather than submit to the tyranny of the Mother Country, they will abandon the Sea Coast, and associate with the native Indians in the back country.

There is no extraordinary supply of military stores or camp equipage ordered to America, nor is it the intention of the Ministey to act with severity, if it can possibly be avoided.

A correspondent desires to be informed, whither it would not be advisable to establish a Parliament in America for the Colonies, and choose the centrical place for that purpose,

The workmen are repairing the Proof House on Tower wharf; as it is imagined there will soon be plenty of work for the persons employed here.

We are informed, the inhabitants of Canada have sent over to England a petition, praying for the establishment of a Legislature in that Province.

BRISTOL, April 2. Last Saturday Wm. Brown a Journeyman Woolcomber at Wells, cut his throat and soon expired.---The evening before, the father of a young woman that he courted, forbade him his house: enraged at this treatment, he went to the Serjeant of a Regiment that lies in that City to enlist; they sat up very late, and it was then agreed for them to sleep together. The Serjeant got up early in the morning to write a letter, and left his penknife on the table, with which this young man committed the rash deed. The young woman he courted is almost distracted, and his parents are inconsolable.

Wednesday Sir John Dalrymple, at the bar of the House of Commons, as an instance of the loyalty of the town of Glasgow, told the following story, and desired the House would attend to him:

"When the Ptetender was to pass through Glasgow, he sent notice to the Inhabitants a day before, in order that they might prepare to receive him; but the Inhabitants detesting the man, and knowing the unjustness of the cause he was engaged in, instead of appearing joyful of the honour intended to be conferred upon them, all shut up their shops and windows, and the whole town seemed to be in mourning; this (added Sir John) had such an effect on Charly, that it struck more dampness on his and his followers spirits, than if they had seen 100,000 English soldiers and cannon before them; and, as a further proof of the loyalty of Glasgow, there was but one person in the whole town that joined the Pretender; this person (added Sir John) had the good luck not to be taken by the English, but the town of Glasgow would not suffer such a rebel to escape punishment; for on his return to Glasgow they hung him up in the public market, as a disapprobation of his conduct."

HOUSE of COMMONS May 24th.

At a quarter past three o'clock Lord North came, and the order of the day, for the whole House going into a Committee on the Boston bill, was read. The Speaker left the chair, and the House resolved itself into a Committee, Mr. Grey Cowper, Chairman.

Lord North spake for a considerable time in support of the bill, and the clauses were all agreed to, and the blanks filled up. The Committee broke up immediately, and made their report, when the bill was ordered to be read a second time immediatly and ingrossed.

Mr. R. Fuller made a motion, that instead of the Boston bill, a fine of 20,000l. be inflicted on the Bostonians for their demolishing the tea belonging to the East India Company. The motion occasioned a debate of upwards of four hours, the principal speakers in which were Lord North, Mr. Jenkinson, Mr. Herbert, General Conway, Mr. Gascoigne, Mr. Ward, Colonel Barre, and Mr. Montague. On the opposite side, Mr. Byng, Mr. Dempster, Mr. Fuller, Mr. C. Fox, Mr. Oliver.

EXTRACT of a Letter from Jassy, Feb. 22.

"Advices have arrived here that several detachments of the Russian army which were posted on some islands of the Danube near to Silistria have been attacked and drove from thence by the Turks, who have become possessed of all the cannon, ammunition, &c. and two large magazines of corn. This unexpected stroke has much embarrassed the Russians, as the troops were placed on those islands to to favour the crossing of the army, in order to make a fresh attack on Silistria. The Turkish posts are full of men, and well supplied with provisions, ammunition, &c. especially at Widdin, Caranson, Bazardie, and Varna."

## IRELAND.

Yesterday arrived a mail from Ireland, by which we received the first Faulkners Dublin Journal, with the stamp. In this paper Mr. Faulkner tells us," In consequence of the heavy Stamp Tax being laid on all news papers, the coffee house people have, in consequence thereof, without an Act of Parliament laid an additional duty of a halfpenny on each cup of tea and coffee, and three halfpence on every breakfast eat at their houses in the morning, by raising the price from six-pence halfpenny to eightpence, Such are the good and blessed effects of the Stamp Act!"

We hear from Dublin, that most of the soldiers of the regiments expecting orders from Ireland to America, who know and know not that country, openly bespeak themselves the happiness of handsome wives, comfortable lots of land, and habitations on that Continent, by a full exercise of their industry, and a removal of their present stations, first caused by a decay of its encouragement in their native country, by the oppressions of their masters and landlords.

## PHILADELPHIA.

EXTRACT of a letter from a Gentleman near Glasgow to his Friend in this City March 14, 1774.

"The distress of the common people here is deeper and more general than you imagine. There is an almost total stagnation in our manufactures, and grain is dear; many hundreds of labourers and mechanics, especially weavers in this neighbourhood have lately indented and gone to America, to be employed in the work of that country for full four years. If any of your colonies desire to set up manufactures of linen, of stamping, &c. they have now an opportunity as favourable they could wish for; they may immediately get from this country plenty of workmen as well skilled in these manufactures as any they will leave behind. But I hear it is affirmed by many, that poor people in gentral are like to be as unhappy in America as at home.

"Some of our half politicians were so far left to themselves, that they wrote lately to a Secretary of State with the view of stopping emigrations to America by some coercive acts. Letters were wrote by Sheriffs to Highland ministers desiring them to make up lists of all who had emigrated from their respective parishes, for two years past. The Highand clergy, some of them at least, were alarmed, imagining there was some design to make them tools of oppression and tyranny. The aim is silly beyond measure, for if such an act was made, it would have just the contrary effect of what was intended by it."

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

THIS DAY being the first of June, when the inhabitants of the town of Boston, our brethren and fellow subjects, suffering in the common cause of liberty, are to have their port and harbour shut up---and to be excluded from all commercial intercourse, except an allowance of wood and provisions just necessary to keep them from perishing with want and cold, in consequence of an act of Parliament lately passed for that purpose. Many of the inhabitants of this city, of most denominations propose to express their sympathy and concern, for their distressed brethren, by suspending business on this day: and will be glad of the concurrence of such of their fellow citizens, as approve of the measure.

To the PRINTERS of the PENSILVANIA JOURNAL.

OBSERVING in the Pensilvania packet of this day, a Notification "that a number of persons composed of the members of all the Societies in this city met, and unanimously agreed, that it "would be proper to express their sympathy, for their brethren "at Boston, by suspending all business on the first day of next "month."--The people called Quakers, tho' tenderly sympathising with the distressed, and justly sensible of the value of our religious and civil rights and that it is our duty to assert them in a christian spirit; yet, in order to obviate any misapprehensions, which may be concerning us, think it necessary to declare, that no person or persons were authorized to represent us on this occasion, and if any of our community have countenanced or encouraged this proposal they have manifested great inattention to our religious principles and profession, and acted contrary to the rules of christian discipline established for the preservation of order and good government among us.

Signed on behalf, and at the desire of the Elders and Overseers of the several meetings of our religious society in Philadelphia and other Friends met on the occasion, the 30th of the 5th month, 1774.

JOHN REYNELL.
JAMES PEMBERTON.
SAMUEL NOBLE.

To all the ENGLISH COLONIES of NORTH-AMERICA.

Laws, that shocks Equity, is Reason's Murder.

HILLS Merope.

REMEMBER the fable of the bundle of sticks given by the father to his sons; it could not be broken, until it was divided.--We must stand or fall together: for the Boston port act carries in it principle and effects the certain, if not immediate destruction of all the libertics in America, the ruin of all our property, and greatly endangers the safety of our persons; its nature is so maligunant, and its operation will be so fatal to our whole temporal happiness, that it cannot fail to awaken the attention of all America. The most deliberate widom, the steady council, and firm resolution of America, never was, and it is hardly conceivable, ever can be more necessary than in this dreadful crisis.

I don't pretend to be able to comprehend all the evils, or to point out all the consequences of that affirming Statute: but a few, that occur, appear to me, to deserve great consideration.

1. The Legislative power, by which it was enacted, is founded in a direct violation of the most essential and fundamental principle of the English constitution, viz. that no Englishman shall be bound by any law, to which he has not consented.

2. The ordinary object of human laws is either the attainment of some benefit, resulting therefrom, or the remedy of a mischief. But this is a mere statute of Vengeance, wreaked on the Bostonians, for opposing the Parliamentary Duty on Tea, and is therefore a practical proof, as well as dreadful sample of a disposition in the British Parliament to hurl mighty destruction against all who oppose their impositions, whenever it is in their power to cause their resentment to be felt.

3. The interest ruined by this Act of Parliamentary Vengeance is immense, 'tis the trade and navigation of an antient metropolis of one of the richest and oldest provinces of English America, whose dignity and merit are second to none on this continent, whose inhabitants are almost wholly of English descent whose affection for the English nation, and attachment to the Hanoverian succession have been rapturously warm, whose patience and perseverance, whose expence of lives and treasure in commencing and extending the conquests and settlements of English America, all far exceed the utmost claim or boast of any other English Colony: But they opposed the Tea Duty, therefore their merit is forgotten, their honour is laid in the dust; their interest obtained by long painful industry, to the amount of hundreds of thousands, is ruined, their traitors are cherished and encouraged, their humble and dutiful Petitions are rejected, their claims of right, founded in nature, in the Fnglish constitution, and in their Charter, under the sacred sanction of the public faith, are spurned out of sight, with anger and contempt.

4. The extent and operation of this baneful Act is mostly confined to the harbour of Boston, and its appendages, but its principle extends to every inch of English America. The Bostonians have as good a right to their harbour, their shipping, their wharves, and landing places, as they have to their houses, gardens, streets, commons, country seats, and plantations; and as good a right as the Philadelphians have to theirs, and therefore, nothing can be more manifest, than this, viz. That the same principle, the same power, that can seize on and wrest the one, can, with equal right and authority seize on and wrest all the others, out of the hands and use of their present proprietors, and therefore it follows by a consequence, which I dare say, the British Parliament don't mean to deny, that if we presume to oppose any Act they may make, however oppressive and tyrannical we may deem it, or even to affront any peevish officer they may appoint over us, or without any of these, if they should even conceit we affront them, or if without even such conceit, they should take it into their heads to exercise the absurd plenitude of their power over us; I say, in any of these cases, the same Parliamentary Power, which has deprived the Bostonians of their harbour, wharves, landing-places, &c. can, with equal authority, deprive any and every English Colony on the continent of theirs, and accordingly send a sufficient force of ships and soldiers, to stop every port in them, and put an end to all their navigation and trade, and not that only, but drive them all from their houses, streets, cities and plantations. I appeal to the Public, if these are strained consequences, and if the power, that can do the one, cannot, with equal right do all the rest.

5. This fatal Act, as far as it relates to personal covenants and contracts only makes void all bills of lading, charter parties, &c. relating to vessels and cargoes destined to the port of Boston, and which may arrive there after the first day of June next; but the principle of this, manifestly extends to all written contracts and covenants whatever sealed or unsealed; to all deeds of lands, mortgages, indentures, covenants, bonds, bills, notes, receipts, &c. for there can be no doubt that the same power which is able to vacate, by sovereign authority, covenants and contracts relative to navigation, made by private persons on reasonable and lawful considerations, can vacate also all covenants and contracts relating to inland affairs so that if we should happen to disapprove of the Tea-duty, the Boston Port Act, or any other law the British Parliament may see fit to make, we may expect soon to be visited with a law from them, vacating all our deeds of land, indentures of servants, bonds, &c. impowering all our servants to run away, and every rascal that pleases to enter on our estates and turn us out of our houses, &c.

6. This dreadful extent of power is claimed by the British Parliament on whom we have not the least check, and whose natural prejudices will ever induce them to oppress us,—they are not of our appointment, they do not hope for our votes, or fear the loss of them at future elections, they have no natural affection for us, they don't feel for us, they never expect to see us, and therefore do not court our smiles, or dread meeting our angry countenances.—When they vote away our money, they dont at the same time give that of their own and their best friends with it, but on the contrary they ease themselves and their friends of the whole burden they lay on us, and therefore will always have strong inducements to make our burdens as heavy as possible, that they may lighten their own. Indeed in every view of this Act, it appears replete with horror, ruin and woe!: to all America, it matters not where it begins to operate, no colony on the continent is exempt from its dreadful principals, nor can any one that has a seaport avoid its execution.—But however ghostly, grinning and death-like, this awful threatening power lowers over us, I doubt not there are means left to America to avoid its effects, and virtue enough to induce every individual to throw aside every little consideration, and unite with unmoveable firmness in the important business of self preservation. We have reason to think this is the last effort of the power that would oppress us; if it takes place, we are undone, undone, with our posterity. If we oppose and avoid it, we may still continue to enjoy our liberties, and posterity will look back to this alarming period, and will admire and boast the virtue of their ancestors that saved them from slavery and ruin.

A YOUNG BROTHER.

## the INHABITANTS of the BRITISH COLONIES in AMERICA.

BRETHREN,

IT is not my design to travel through all the ministerial manœuvers respecting us, since the commencement of this Reign. It is not necessary. Sufficient, I trust, it will prove to lay before you such a series of correspondent facts, as will thoroughly convince you, ---that a plan has been deliberately framed, and pertinaciously adhered to, unchanged even by frequent changes of Ministers, unchecked by any intervening gleam of humanity, to sacrifice to a passion for arbitrary dominion the universal property, liberty, safe-,ty honour, happiness and prosperity of us, unoffending, yet devoted Americans---And that every man of us is deeply interested in the fate of our brethren of Boston.

If such a series is not laid before you, the combined force of which shall tear up by the roots, and throw out of your bosoms, every lurking doubt, censure me as an enthusiast too violently warmed by a sense of the injustice practised against my beloved country.

The danger of a father's life once racked words from a dumb son. Worse than death, in my view, threatens our common mother. Pardon, therefore, a brother's imperfections.

Amidst a volume of institutions called Regulations—wrong at first —corrected into other errors—again corrected—still requiring Regulation—and remaining after all their editions, if not like Draco's codes of blood, yet codes of plunder—confounding by the intricacy and multiplicity of their inventions—and confiscating for having confounded*—appears the fourth of George the Third, Chap. 15th, stiled "An Act for granting certain duties in the British Colonies and Plantations in America, &c." This was the first comet of this kind, that glared over these Colonies since their existence. Here first we find the Commons of Great-Britain "giving and granting" our money, for the express purpose of "raising a Revenue in America."

We, busy in guiding our ploughs, selling our timber, or sailing in the circuits of traffic prescribed us, and still veering like Bees to their hive with millions of our gains, to Great-Britain, the center of our toils by land and sea, poor harmless Husbandmen and Traders! scarce observed the blow given us. Our hearts filled with confidence by contemplating the pleasing images of her generous distinguished virtues, from the splendor of which, in our judgment, those of ancient Greece and Rome hid in their diminished heads—suspicion could find no entrance. We saw, in the preamble, something of the usual forms, "for extending and securing navigation and commerce, were lulled into security, nor could suppose the stroke was aimed at our vitals. An infant that had tottered along a directed walk in a garden, and loaded with flowers had presented them to a mother, would as soon have expected to be knocked down by her.—

Not long were we suffered to enjoy our tranquility. The 5th of George the Third, Chapter the 12 th, the ever memorable Stamp-Act, quickly followed. By this, reciting the former act, the Commons of Great-Britain, gave and granted," duties, so called, of our money on almost every piece of parchment, vellum or paper to be used in these Colonies, and declared every instrument of writing without a stamp to be void. Tax gatherers of a new kind were appointed to collect these duties. The petitions of our Assemblies previous to its passing, on notice received of the design, asserting our rights, and supplicating a respect for them, were treated with contempt.

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* "Omitting the immense increase of people, by natural popula-" tion, in the more northern Colonies, and the migration from every " part of Europe, I am convinced the whole commercial system of " America may be altered to advantage. You have prohibited " where you ought to have encouraged; and you have encouraged, " where you ought to have prohibited. Improper restraints have " been laid on the continent in favour of the islands. You have but " two nations to trade with in America. Would you had twenty. " Let acts of Parliament in consequence of treaties remain, butl et " not an English minister become aCustom-house officer for Spain, " or for any foreign power. Much is wrong, much may be amend-" ed for the general good of the whole. Mr. PITT's Speech

## LONDON.

VIENNA, March 31. All the accounts from the Ottoman empire mention the vast preparations making by the Turks to continue the war against Russia with vigour. The Grand Vizir's army is preparing to approach the Danube, to support several detachments which are to cross that river, to intercept all the supplies of provisions, which the Russians expect to receive by water, by cutting off all communication with their fleet.

LEGHORN, March 23. According to authentic advices from the isle of Paros, the Russian Commander there has received particular orders from Petersburgh to sail immediately with the whole fleet towards the Dardanelles, so that the enemy may be attacked by sea and land with the greatest vigour, at one time.

PARIS, April 15. The following ships have actually received orders to be fitted out with the utmost expedition at Toulon, viz. The Tonant of 84 guns, the Languedoc of 74 guns, the Province of 64 guns, the Intrepid of 54 guns, the Thetis of 32 guns, the Topaz of 24 guns, and the Serene of 18 guns. This fleet is to be commanded by Admiral Count Estaing, who is appointed Governor General and Commander in Chief of his Majesty's colonies in the East-Indies; and we have the greatest reason to think that this fleet is destined for that part of the world.

Lord North said, that the proposed bill was meant no other than as a temporary one to be solely dependent on its operation on the eventual conduct of the Bostonians; for he wished and hoped, there would be no occasion for enforcing it; that tho' it was asserted, with some degree of confidence, that there were letters received from Boston of good credit, which said that the town was ready to make reparation to the East-India Company for the losses they had sustained; he was sorry to inform the House, that there was authentic information received yesterday, that on the last day of February, or in the month of March, the Fortune had arrived in the port of Boston with tea on board, and that the mob had assembled in a tumultuous manner, gone on board this ship, and destroyed the cargo.

Lord Beauchamp said, that without some such law as the present, the soldiery would be rendered entirely useless, and their situation must be terrible indeed; if they refuse to perform their duty or obey their superiors on one hand, or execute them on the other, they would be, in all probability, equally liable to suffer.

Previous to the question being delivered to the Chairman Lord North explained the intentions of the bill, traced its several outlines, and obviated many of the probable objections that might be made to it; said, in particular, that he proposed that offenders should be removed for trial to other colonies, or, if government thought that justice could not be had there, that in case they should be brought to Great-Britain, the expence to be paid by the public.

He informed the Committee, that it was intended to send four regiments of foot to Boston; that General Gage was to be invested with the civil and military command of the Province; and in conformity to this arrangement, Governor Hutchinson had already taken his passage for Europe.

Colonel Barre spoke very strongly against the motion, condemning with all imaginable freedom, spirit, and ability. He said he well knew the temper of the people there; that they would not be drove but might be easily led; that they were tenacious of their Liberty would not be dragooned out of them, and scorned to be slaves; the if the General must go, he should carry the sword in one hand, and the olive branch in the other; but for his part he thought it extremely improper to remove the present Governor, who, in his opinion was a very capable and experienced man.

Mr. Sollicitor General observed, that the objection raised to the mode of trial would come to nothing when properly considered; that it was an established ancient mode of proceeding, well warranted in reason, policy and justice; that in a recent instance, the case of the Sussex smugglers it had been found necessary; and that their crimes and that of the Bostonians were in a great manner similar.

Mr. T. Townshend agreed with Captain Phipps in all he advanced, except relative to the personal character of Governor Hutchinson, on whom he bestowed very high encomiums.

Mr. Dowdeswell contended warmly against the motion, and took it in several lights, with great ability, and evinced, if words could evince, its pernicious tendency. He by no means thought with the Captain relative to either the integrity or abilities of Hutchinson. He meant not, he said, to reflect on Gen. Gage, whom he looked upon to be an experienced officer; but since he was to go, he wished he had been sent with the fleet, not before it.

Hon. Mr. Montagu was violent in favour of the bill, and was by no means sparing of similies suited to an university education, but whether on the banks of the Cam, the Isis, or the neighbourhood of Leith, we will not pretend to determine.

General Conway was not totally against the bill, but wished that tender conciliating measures might be adopted, and said, that although the noble Lord had given notice of his intentions, he was still far from being sufficiently prepared to decide with certainty upon a question of so much delicacy, and so great a magnitude, and concluded by hoping that further time might be given.

Mr. Van contended, that to adopt lenient measures would be summit of folly, if not pusillanimity: that the inhabitants of Boston were in a state of actual rebellion, and deserved punishment suited to the enormity of their crimes.

The bill is to be read a second time on Monday next, and to be printed for the use of the members.

At four o'clock the order for the second reading of the bill for regulating the government of Massachusett's Bay came on, which produced a warm debate that continued till almost seven o'clock; when a motion being made so, committing the said bill, it passed in the affirmative without a division.

EXTRACT of a Letter from COPENHAGEN, March 27.

"Baron Saldern, who has been in disgrace at the court of Petersburgh, we hear, fled to Switzerland: he was discovered to have kept up a private and treacherous correspondence with the court of France during the whole time of his having been uncommonly great at the court of Petersburgh, and disclosed every thing that passed in the cabinet to France: he is likewise deprived of all his places and pensions at our court, and it is suspected that his intimate friend baron Sch——n will share the same fate."

## CHARLES TOWN.

HIS Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to prorogue the General Assembly of this Province to Tuesday the seventh Day of June next.

Thomas Fee, who murdered the Creek Indian named the Mad Turkey, at Augusta, for the apprehending of whom considerable Rewards were offered by the Governour of Georgia, the Lieutenant-Governour of this Province, and the Superintendant of Indian Affairs, was taken up and committed to the Goal at Ninety Six; and on Saturday: April 30th, a Number of armed men came to the said Goal and demanded the Keys of the Goal, threatening him with Death if he did not immediately comply with their Commands, but he absolutely refusing to give up the Keys, they broke open the Doors of the Goal, took out Thomas Fee, freed him from his Irons, mounted him on a Horse, and carried him clear off. We are sorry to learn, that this daring Breach of the Laws meet with the approbation of many people in that Part of the Country, notwithstanding the very fatal Consequences which in all probability will result from it.

ON Sunday last arrived here from Georgia David Taitt, Esq; Commissary of Indian Affairs for the Creek Nation appointed by the Honourable John Stuart, Superintendant, &c. Mr. Taitt brought the Deputies from that Nation formerly mentioned, to Savannah and informs us. "That the said Deputies, named Emist signo and Neathlacco, Chiefs of the Creek Indians, upon their Arrival seemed much disappointed that the Superintendant was not there. His Excellency Sir James Wright, Baronet, wrote immediately to Mr. Stuart, giving him Notice of their Arrival; but the Governour's Letter, being sent by a Gentleman who had some busito transact at Beaufort, did not reach Mr. Stuart's hands till April 15th, six Days after its Date. The Superintendant immedaitely dispatched an Express to Georgia, set out himself on the 17th, and arrived at Savannah on the 19th, before which, Sir James Wright had finished his Conferences with the Indians, who were impatient to return home, in order to prevent any evil consequences that might balaproly arise from the Murder of their countryman, named the Mad Turkey, by Thomas Fee at Augusta and which they had not heard of till their coming to Savanah; they determined, nevertheless, to wait for the Superintendant, who met them at Sir James Wright's House on wednesday, April 20th, when he confirmed the Governour's Talks to them in every Respect; having fully conferred with them respecting the late Murders, and Messages sent them by the Cherokee Indians, dismissed them, after the Conferenee had lasted about three hours, in all Appearance very well satisfied. The same Day the Deputies set out on their Return to the Nation, and escorted beyond Ogcechie by a detachment of the Grenadier and light Infantry Companies of Militia."

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

EXTRACT of a Letter from the Committee of Correspondence for Portsmouth, dated May 19, 1774. to the Committee of Correspondence for the Town of Boston.

"WE think the late Act Parliament to shut up the Port of Boston of a most extraordinary Nature and fatal Tendency; administration are taking every Method to disunite the Colonies, thereby to render the noble opposition to their arbitrary and destructive Measures abortive: We hope a firm Union of all the Colonies will still subsist, and that such a Plan may be devised and resolutely pursued by all, as may prevent the cruel Effects of this Act.

### A New SONG,

In Spring, my dear Shepherds, your Flow'rets are gay;
They breathe all their Sweets in the Sun-shine of May,
But hang down their Heads when December draws near,
The Winter of Life is like that of the Year.

The Larks and the Linnets that chant o'er the Plains,
All, all are in Love while the Summer remains,
Their Sweethearts in Autumn no longer are dear,
The Winter of Life is like that of the Year.

The Season for Love is when Youth's in its Prime:
Ye Lads and ye Lasses make use of your Time;
Tge frost of old Age will too quickly appear,
The Winter of Life is like that of the Year.


## ADVERTISEMENTS.

PORTSMOUTH, JUNE 7, 1774.

THE SUBSCRIBERS have for SALE,

WEST INDIA and CONTINENT Rum, MUSCOVADO and Loaf Sugar, TENERIFF Wine, Molasses and Coffee.

JOHN MITCHELL, & Co

NORFOLK, JUNE 7, 1774.

I INTEND leaving this COLONY soon

THOMAS HUDSON.

NORFOLK, JUNE 7, 1774.

The SUBSCRIBERS have for SALE,

GENUINE MADEIRA Wine,

Six Years Old,

WEST INDIA Rum, MUSCOVADO Sugar, Coffee, Pimenta; Indigo, Geneva, in Cases and Casks; Hard Soap, Barrels of Mackrell, PHILADELPHIA Beer in Barrells, and a Quantity of neat MAHOGONY Furniture; Also Flour, and Ship Bread.

HARMANSON & HARVEY.

NORFOLK, JUNE 6, 1774.

For CHARTER to any Part of EUROPE.

THE SLOOP GRACE and SALLY, CHRISTOPHER WILSON, Master: Will carry about Six Thousand Bushels of Grain, in her Lower HOLD, and 300 or 350 Barrels between Decks.———For Terms, Apply to GILCHRIST & TAYLOR.

N. B. She has, two Decks laid Fore and Aft.

NORFOLK, JUNE 6, 1774.

JOURNEYMEN SHOEMAKERS well Recommended, by applying to the SUBSCRIBER, will meet with the best Encouragement,

WILLIAM FORSYTH.

TO BE LET ON CHARTER TO any PART of EUROPE, or the WEST-INDIES,

The BRIGANTINE, HAMILTON,

A New Vessel, now on the Stocks, and will be ready to take on Board by the 20th, Instant.

ROBERT GRAY, & Co.

N. B. We have for Sale Barrelled Pork, Beef, and Herrings; Also, Salt Butter in Firkins; Hogs Lard in small Kegs, and a quantity of JAMAICA Coffee.

NORFOLK, June 2d. 1774.

AS the SUBSCRIBER intends leaving the COLONY soon, those who have any Demands against him, are desired to give in their Claims, that they may be adjusted,

WILLIAM GLEN

NORFOLK, JUNE 6, 1774.

I INTEND to leave this COLONY soon.

ISHMAEL MARYCHURCH

RUN away last Night, from on board the Sloop Grace and Sally, Christopher Wilson Master, lying in this Harbour; A Yellow negro fellow named Caeser, about five feet seven or eight Inches high, 26 or 27 years old, much pitted with the Small Pox, has a wild stare in his Eyes, which is observable at first sight, he is an artful specious fellow, and may pass himself for a free Man: We cannot describe his dress, as he carried off with him all the Sailors Cloaths he could lay his hands on.

He was formerly the property of Mr. Charles Yates, on Rappahanock River, and lately sold in Antigua; whoever secures him in any Goal, and informs the subscribers so that they may get him again, shall receive forty Shillings Reward.

GILCHRIST and TAYLOR.

N. B. It is supposed he went up Rappahanock in a Craft that left this place last Night.

NORFOLK, June 9th, 1774



NORFOLK, Printed by WILLIAM DUNCAN, and Co. by whom Advertisements, Essays, and Articles of News, will be gratefully Received and duly Inserted.—Advertisements of a moderate Length, for 3s. the first time, and 2s. each time after. Price of the Paper 12s. 6d. per Annum.